

TO AVERT STRIKE, PRESIDENT MAY GO TO SCENE OF CLASH

New York Visit Considered as Possibility if Mediation Fails to Stop Break.

PERSONAL APPEAL TO MEN ON BOTH SIDES SUGGESTED

White House Message to Commissioner Chambers Requests Opportunity to Act if Deadlock Holds.

TO HALT RAILROAD PARALYSIS

Mediators Informed That Strike Must Be Averted; Prospects of Agreement Later Declared More Favorable.

President Wilson is seriously considering making a trip to New York in an effort by personal suasion to avert the monster railroad strike that threatens to paralyze the business of the entire country.

The President intends to appeal himself to both the officers of the four big brotherhoods, representing 400,000 employees engaged in the movement of trains, who have taken a strike vote, and to officials representing the 225 railroad systems, with 1,700 railroad subsidiaries, cobwebbing the entire United States.

He sent word yesterday to Commissioner William L. Chambers, who, with the co-operation of the United States bureau of mediation and conciliation, is endeavoring, through mediation, to reconcile the differences that have reached a climax in the impending strike, that he would like to consult with representatives of both sides before there is a break.

Prospects More Favorable.

While in telephonic communication with Commissioner Chambers, the President asked that he be notified just as soon as a strike becomes imminent. Although the President told early in the day that the situation was critical, word came to the White House last night that prospects for an agreement were more favorable, and that further conferences will be held.

The President informed the mediators that the strike must be avoided, and that if a deadlock is reached, he will personally take charge and use all the influence and authority of his office to prevent any interference with the orderly movement of trains.

He hopes it will not be necessary, but as he has not given up hope that a settlement may be reached, he has taken no stand on the merits of the arguments presented by either side, but is understood to believe that there must be some common ground on which the employers and employees can meet.

During the day the President received a petition from representatives of unorganized railroad employees, asking that Congress pass legislation which would prevent the railroads being paralyzed by a strike. The petition contained 6,000 names, and it was said that other larger petitions would come within the next few days.

Arbitration Agreement May Result at Today's Session of Congress

NEW YORK, August 12.—Notwithstanding the failure of mediation to bring together the representatives of the railroads of the country and their 400,000 employees on the demand for an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime, the threatened strike that would tie up 225 railroad systems and three million railroad workers out of employment, may be averted by arbitration. An agreement to this effect may be entered into tomorrow, it was predicted here tonight.

At the end of a day of confusing situations and contradictory reports, the leaders of the four railroad brotherhoods and the members of the United States board of mediation and conciliation, which is striving to effect a peaceful settlement at the special request of President Wilson, viewed the situation optimistically.

It has been virtually conceded that arbitration under the present provisions of the Newlands act would not be satisfactory to the men, but an expansion of the board provided for may be accepted by them, with the proviso that only their present demands are to be arbitrated. The railroads have maintained that in the event of arbitration, but the roads' "contingent proposition," which is based on the eight-hour day, but eliminates the double compensation features, should be arbitrated.

President's Action Approved.

Several times during the day's negotiations between the mediators and the trainmen it seemed as if the men were on the point of withdrawing from further parley. When the situation reached

ed a point where it was reported President Wilson had intervened, A. B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railroad Conductors, authorized the statement which clearly indicated the brotherhoods would not oppose such action.

"An invitation from the President of the United States," said Mr. Garretson, "is tantamount to a command. If he summons us to Washington, we will go. But it must be understood that the President has no more power in this matter than the mediators."

Although the mediators and the railroad managers refused to discuss the event of the day, Mr. Garretson had no hesitation in doing so, saying that no further obligations to maintain secrecy about the negotiations. He said that the "contingent proposition" was the stumbling block.

Mr. Garretson declared double compensation agreements are in effect virtually every railroad in the country and that they were won by the men after serious effort extending over a period of thirty years.

Adjourned Until Today.

Because the mediators could not give the trainmen assurance that the railroad would waive the "contingent proposition," the men adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock when the mediators will again report. The mediators met the railroad managers only for a brief period during the afternoon, but said they had satisfactory sessions with both sides. A high railroad official declared, however, that there would be no backdown on their part until the other side showed a disposition to meet them half way.

The next move is up to the railroads, Mr. Garretson said, in view of the fact that they had requested the services of the mediators.

MRS. FRANK C. PAGE DEAD OF PARALYSIS

Daughter-in-Law of American Ambassador to England Added to Death List in Epidemic.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Mrs. Frank Copeland Page, daughter-in-law of William H. Page, United States ambassador to Great Britain, died of infantile paralysis last night at her summer home in South Garden City, L. I. She was twenty-five years old and had been ill only since yesterday.

Mrs. Page, who was Katherine Sefton, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Sefton of Auburn, N. Y., was married to the son of the American ambassador June 2 last. She was a graduate of Smith College, and first met Mr. Page at a dinner given at Auburn in his honor by Charles D. Osborne, one of his classmates at Harvard.

Ambassador Page, who returned with his wife to this country yesterday, expressed the belief that she contracted infantile paralysis while returning here, although the disease did not manifest itself until yesterday.

The younger Mrs. Page recently returned with her husband from their wedding trip. Physicians who attended her expressed the belief that she contracted infantile paralysis while returning here, although the disease did not manifest itself until yesterday.

Seven and a half years ago, when she was only thirteen years old, she had been cured of the disease, voluntarily given some of her blood for the manufacture of the serum which the health authorities are experimenting. Sixty children already have been treated with the serum, and it is said more than half of them show improvement.

Health department officials announced tonight that this has been the highest record week for the disease since the epidemic broke out in New York city last year, a total of 6,140 cases were shown, with 1,371 deaths.

New Regulations May Guard Children Here

With the return to Washington early this week of Dr. William C. Woodward, health officer, and Dr. J. K. Kinyoun, bacteriologist of the health department, who are in New York studying the infantile paralysis epidemic, important changes in the capital's regulations concerning this disease are expected to be made.

It is by no means improbable that the regulations will be broadened to provide for the quarantining of all persons who came in contact with infantile paralysis cases, and present isolation of the patients is required.

Before leaving for the metropolis Dr. Woodward intimated that the regulations might be revised, but said that nothing would be done in this direction until the epidemic had been made of the methods being employed in New York.

No new cases of infantile paralysis were reported to the health department yesterday and there are but three in all on record. The disease has appeared here in only two cases so far.

As a measure of co-operation with the health authorities in checking the spread of infantile paralysis, waiting rooms and other public places on the Pennsylvania railroad, at least of Pittsburgh and Erie, calling attention to the necessity of complying with the health department's regulations.

PLAGUE REACHES ANNAPOLIS.

First Case of Infantile Paralysis Near Maryland Capital.

Special Dispatch to The Star. ANNAPOLIS, Md., August 12.—The first case of infantile paralysis to develop in or near Annapolis was reported to the health officials here tonight. The child, a two-year-old boy, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Strohm, who live near Cool Springs, near Annapolis. The child's condition is reported as grave. News that a case of the disease had developed near here spread rapidly about the city and caused considerable alarm.

QUARANTINE FOR LYNCHBURG.

Community Puts Up Bars to Protect Against Infantile Paralysis.

LYNCHBURG, Va., August 12.—To guard against spread of infantile paralysis local health officials announced tonight that all children under fifteen years of age coming to Lynchburg from territory north of Virginia will be quarantined for two weeks, whether or not they have health certificates. Such a case may accompany them will be similarly treated.

ITALIANS ADVANCE ON CARSO, SEIZING OPPACCHIASSELLA

Material Gains Scored After Clearing Doberdo Plateau of the Austrians.

TEUTONS HOLD OUT IN HILLS EAST OF GORIZIA

Victorious Actions, However, Are Reported on Invader's Left Wing.

AIR RAID MADE ON TRIESTE

"All Goes Marvelously Well," Is Laconic Statement of Gen. Cadorna—Success at Monte Tofana.

ROME, August 12, via London.—Italians troops are advancing on the Carso plateau, the war office announced today. The Austrians are still holding out on the hills east of Gorizia. The Italians have occupied the town of Oppacchiasella, on the Carso plateau.

Oppacchiasella is about one mile east of the Vallone line, which the Austrians were reported by the Italians yesterday to have taken up after the capture of Doberdo plateau by the Italians. This indicates that the Italians have succeeded in pushing back the Austrians a substantial distance farther after clearing the Doberdo plateau. Oppacchiasella is six miles southwest of Gorizia.

Victorious Advance Reported.

The Italian left wing, engaged in the offensive operation in the Gorizia district, is advancing victoriously, according to a telegram from Udine.

"All goes marvelously well," was the laconic remark today of Gen. Cadorna, chief of the Italian general staff, regarding the taking by Italian forces of additional places in the Isonzo district.

Latest Italian Report.

The latest official statement follows: "Yesterday, on the Carso, our troops crossed the Vallone and carried the western slopes of Monte Nadlogem, 212 meters, and the summit of Crnbrid, both of which were strongly defended. This morning at daybreak we occupied Oppacchiasella. We took 270 prisoners, three field guns and a large quantity of material and munitions. In the Gorizia area the enemy, after receiving reinforcements, continued to hold out on the hills east of the town, supported by an enfilading fire of heavy artillery from the last rivers and harbors.

"On the remainder of the front artillery actions took place. The enemy was repulsed in the effort to strengthen his defenses. On the upper Borka we carried another position on Monte Tofana last night.

Gorizia Firmly Italian.

LONDON, August 12.—Lord Northcliffe, in a dispatch to the Times from Gorizia, dated Thursday, says: "Gorizia is now firmly Italian. The billboards are still covered with German advertisements and German newspapers still hang in the racks outside the shops; but brilliant Italian flags flutter from the windows of villas and the inhabitants wave friendly signals to the gray-clad infantry who sweep through the city on the way to the conquest of the Carso."

Enemy aircraft made a raid on Grado. No damage was done to the inhabitants or to the buildings.

Trenches Badly Smashed.

"On the way we examined the Italian and Austrian trenches, which for many long months had been within speaking distance. So accurate was the Italian fire that, while the Italian trenches were still intact, those of the enemy, lined with a kind of wickerwork, were almost as badly smashed as the German trenches. When the Italian engineers advanced, the enemy's trenches were smashed. "On our left, near Mount Sabotino, the key to the formidable Gorizia position, the Italian engineers caused the Austrians to flee. How unexpected was the retreat may be judged from the fact that among the booty were many mules laden with hot rolls for the Austrian officers' breakfast."

The writer interviewed Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna, commander-in-chief of the Italian forces in Gorizia, who said: "The war won on the Carso by the continuous fighting since Sunday," says Lord Northcliffe, "though unshaven and without sleep, the general was prompt and alert. 'I hope to do better,' said Gen. Cadorna. 'Our front line is now several miles beyond Gorizia and the cavalry is getting to work.'"



THE VACATIONER'S SOLILOQUY.

HUGHES DENOUNCES DEMOCRATIC RECORD

Party Opposed to Administration Says State Department Efficiency Is Reduced.

BUTTE, Mont., August 12.—Charles E. Hughes, addressing an audience in the high park here late today, reviewed his declaration of convictions and continued his attack on the administration for its foreign and Mexican policy, its appointments and its tariff views.

"The democratic party," the nominee said, "has always been a party of opposition to progress. There has not been a great national movement in response to a national demand that has not had to run over the prostrate form of the democratic party."

The nominee scored the administration for what he called failure to carry out its party platform, notably the plank in the 1912 platform declaring for the maintenance of American rights abroad.

State Department Inefficiency.

"This administration, in the first instance, organized a State Department," Mr. Hughes said, "so as to reduce its potency 25 per cent in the eyes of the world."

The nominee reiterated his declaration that he was against the "pork barrel" methods of graft, and characterized the last rivers and harbors bill as "a spectacle of shocking waste."

Off for Spokane.

Mr. Hughes left here at 7:35 p.m. for Spokane, where he will spend tomorrow, reviewing the first week of his campaign, the nominee issued a statement, saying he was much gratified by the reception given him and expected strong support in the northwest.

LARGE SUMS ARE SAVED BY RUSSIAN PEOPLES

PETROGRAD, August 12.—Russian savings bank deposits thus far in 1916 are considerably greater than for all the previous years. In the first quarter of 1916 direct taxation produced over 103,000,000 rubles, exceeding the yield of 1915 by more than 30,000,000. Indirect taxation produced 174,000,000 rubles, which is 18,000,000 more than in 1915. Returns from domains and securities owned by the financial administration amounted to 266,000,000 rubles, which is 45,000,000 in excess of last year.

Ordinary revenue altogether amounted to 543,000,000 rubles, exceeding the yield of 1915 by more than 100,000,000. Russian exports in the first five months of 1916 amounted to 181,769,000 rubles, a gain of 60,000,000. Imports in the same period reached a total of 611,000,000 rubles, an advance of 410,000,000.

July 14 last the gold reserves of the state bank were 1,543,000,000 rubles. The gold reserve abroad was 1,838,000,000 rubles. The total of metal reserves was 3,381,000,000 rubles more than a year ago.

RUMOR DEUTSCHLAND WAS SUNK IS DENIED.

PENSACOLA, Fla., August 12.—Capt. Leaskvit of the French armored cruiser Amiral Aube, which arrived here this afternoon, denied street rumors which were credited to one of his orderlies to the effect that the Amiral Aube had received a wireless message Tuesday from a British patrol boat on the Atlantic coast, stating that the patrol boat had sunk the German merchant submarine Deutschland August 8.

The captain asserted he had received no information whatever that the Deutschland had been sunk and that all such reports were absolutely false.

LETTER OF PRESIDENT STATES SUFFRAGE VIEW

Democratic Women's Club Is Told Candidates of Both Parties Are Bound by Platforms.

DENVER, Col., August 12.—President Wilson outlined his position on equal suffrage for women in a letter to the Jane Jefferson Democratic Club, a woman's organization, made public tonight at its annual banquet.

"One of the strongest forces behind the equal suffrage sentiment of the country," says the President, "is the now demonstrated fact that in suffrage states women interest themselves in public questions, study them thoroughly, form their opinions and divide as men do concerning them."

Referring to advocates of state and national action on suffrage, the letter continues: "Both great political parties of the nation have in their recent platforms favored the extension of suffrage to women through state action, and I do not see how their candidates can consistently disregard these official declarations of their own party in making a declaration of my own party in this matter effectual by every influence that I can properly and legitimately exercise."

Woman's part in the progress of the race, the letter says, "is as important as man's" and "suffrage and service go hand in hand." It adds: "The war in Europe has forever set at rest the notions that nations depend in times of stress wholly upon their men."

AMERICAN FLIER SHOOT DOWN GERMAN AERO

PARIS, August 12.—G. Lufbery of New Haven, Conn., is the American aviator who was mentioned in the official French announcement of last night for having brought down a German aeroplane inside the French lines south of Douaumont. He was flying at a height of 15,000 feet toward the German lines when he perceived a German aeroplane moving toward the French. He planned down swiftly, working his machine gun at the same time, as he was alone in the aeroplane. The German machine was hit repeatedly, and fell in flames. Lufbery landed safely. It was his second exploit of the kind within a week.

TWENTY-FIVE DEAD IN TROLLEY CRASH

Others Injured When Runaway Collides With Still Car.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., August 12.—Twenty-five persons were killed and sixty-three injured in a head-on collision between two crowded trolley cars on the line of the Southern Cambria Traction Company between Echo and Brookvale, seven miles from here, today.

Fourteen persons were instantly killed. Eleven others died after being removed from the wreckage. Several more are in a critical condition and will probably die.

The cause of the accident has not been determined. Coroner Fitzgerald at once started an investigation. The company in a statement tonight said it was absolutely without fault on which to base a report of how the accident occurred.

Not Enough Doctors.

As soon as word of the wreck was received here a score of physicians and nurses was rushed in automobiles to the scene, followed shortly afterward by motor trucks hastily fitted up with ambulances and several pieces of motor fire apparatus. Because of the lack of doctors many of the injured were compelled to wait nearly two hours for medical treatment. The victims were loaded into automobiles and street cars and taken to South Fork and to Johnstown.

Car Believed Wrecked.

Shortly before the accident the car was seen to rush past the station at Brookdale with Varner frantically waving his arms. Believing the car, which, according to employees of the company, was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, was not under control, the current was shut off at the power plant. This action was taken too late to avoid the crash.

A majority of the victims were members of the Dishong and Ribblett families, en route to a reunion at Woodlawn Park.

Darrell Dishong and his entire family were victims of the wreck. Dishong and his wife, Ada, aged twelve, and son Chester, aged five, all died shortly after the accident. Mrs. Dishong was brought seven miles to Johnstown and expired after being placed in a hospital.

FLOOD DEATH LIST FIFTY.

Number of Missing in Cabin Creek Valley Catastrophe. CHARLESTON, W. Va., August 12.—Reports reaching military headquarters in the Cabin Creek valley today indicated that the death list from Wednesday's storm would not exceed fifty, although a number of persons have not been accounted for.

Relief work is going on systematically under the direction of the soldiers. Quantities of food and clothing are being taken into the valley.

Estimates of losses sustained by railroad, coal and oil companies are being revised as the debris is being removed. The Cabin Creek Consolidation Coal Company places its loss at \$500,000, and the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company must spend fully \$75,000 to rebuild its lines.

Many oil-producing companies were hard hit. Railroads say their losses may be a little under first estimates.

GERMAN THIRD LINE SEIZED BY FRENCH OVER WIDE FRONT

Three and Three-Fourths Miles of Trenches Stormed North of Somme.

PENETRATE TO DEPTH OF TWO-THIRDS OF MILE

Gen. Joffre's Men Also Force Way Into Village of Maurepas.

BERLIN CLAIMS SUCCESS

Statement Issued Earlier in Day Than Paris Communique Reports Repulses for Allied Attacks.

LONDON, August 11.—North of the Somme the French attacked the third German line from Hardecourt to the river at Buscourt, a distance of six and one-half kilometers (three and three-quarters miles), taking all the trenches to a depth of 1,000 meters (nearly two-thirds of a mile), according to the official statement issued by the French war office tonight.

The French have penetrated the village of Maurepas and have taken a thousand prisoners and thirty machine guns.

An official statement issued earlier in the day from Berlin declared attacks by British and French forces at various points both north and south of the Somme, in northern France, had been repulsed by German counter attacks and artillery fire. A French infantry attack against the Thiaumont work, Verdun region, was thrown back, with severe loss to the attackers, the statement added.

French Official Report.

The text of the French statement reads: "North of the Somme, after preparatory fighting yesterday and last night, troops today attacked the third German position, extending from east of Hardecourt to the Somme, opposite Buscourt. On the night of August 10, one-half kilometer of our infantry, with magnificent dash, captured all the trenches taken by us and counter-attacked. We penetrated the village of Maurepas, of which the southern part and the trench factory of the Thiaumont work were captured. The French infantry, after a hard fight, entered the village of Maurepas and took the Saddle west of Clercy."

"The number of unaccounted prisoners taken by us amounts to the present is 1,000, while thirty machine guns were captured. On the night of August 10, the French infantry attacked between Clercy and Maurepas and took the village of Maurepas."

"South of the Somme we carried out numerous destructive bombardments on the enemy organizations in the region of Denicourt. On the Verdun front there was an intense artillery duel in the region of Fleury and Vaux-Chapelle. The Verdun front was relatively quiet on the rest of the front."

British Communication.

The official communication issued by the British war office shortly before midnight today said: "Between the Ancre and the Somme there is no change. There has been intermittent shelling on the whole front. On the Verdun front there was a trench line southeast of Ypres this morning. The enemy's infantry, of a newly arrived corps, attempted to leave the trenches and attack. The attempt was defeated. Everything now is reported quiet."

German Statement.

The German communication concerning operations in the western theater follows: "Between the Ancre and the Somme there is no change. There has been intermittent shelling on the whole front. On the Verdun front there was a trench line southeast of Ypres this morning. The enemy's infantry, of a newly arrived corps, attempted to leave the trenches and attack. The attempt was defeated. Everything now is reported quiet."

"Strong British forces attacked between Thiepval and the Fourneau wood and near Guillemont. North of Ovillers a new French force was repulsed by hand-to-hand fighting and by counter attacks. North of Basentin-le-Petit and near Guillemont their attacks were rendered futile by our artillery, infantry and machine gun fire."

"Between the Ancre and the Somme a vigorous French attack broke down, but some of the French troops penetrated into the German lines. South of the Somme a partial enemy attack near Barleux met with no success. The beginning of the night was quiet. Since the beginning of the night (Verdun front) during the night of the 10th hand grenade attacks north and west of the Thiaumont work and also a strong infantry attack against the Thiaumont work itself were repulsed. On the Verdun front there was an intense artillery duel in the region of Fleury and Vaux-Chapelle. The Verdun front was relatively quiet on the rest of the front."

Losses Among British

Officers Show Severity of Fighting in the West

Correspondence of the Associated Press. LONDON, July 27.—Officers' casualty lists continue to show the severity of the fighting on the western front. The losses for one week—July 16 to 23—were 528 killed, 1,070 wounded and 201 missing. The total of 1,799. The proportion of killed to wounded, one to two, is rather higher than in the preceding fortnight. Since the beginning of the war the British army has lost 10,105 officers killed, 21,290 wounded and 2,462 missing.

In the week casualties were heaviest in the Yorkshire regiments, which lost 24 killed, 81 wounded, 13 missing; Lancashire, 29 killed, 73 wounded, 24 missing; Northampton, 25 killed, 41 wounded, 17 missing; Yorks and Lancs, 24 killed, 27 wounded, 14 missing; King's Own Yorks, 30 killed, 37 wounded, 14 missing; London regiments, 14 killed, 21 wounded, 3 missing; Machine Gun Corps, 8 killed, 31 wounded, 1 missing.

Erig. Gen. Elismire was wounded and sixteen lieutenant colonels were killed.

GERMAN MAIN POSITIONS OF TEUTONS BEFORE TARNOPOL ARE LOST

Defenses Established During Winter Now Held by Russ, Petrograd Reports.

HALICZ IS EXPECTED TO FALL IN NEAR FUTURE

Gen. Letchitzky Strives Vigorously to Turn Von Bothmer's Flank.

AUSTRIAN RETREAT SWIFT

Unable to Re-form Banks and Make Serious Stand—Fierce Battles Are Being Fought on Stokhod.

PETROGRAD, August 12, via London, 10 p.m.—"The whole region of the main enemy winter positions before Tarnopol and Bucacz" has fallen into the possession of the Russians, according to the official statement from general headquarters issued tonight.

Following the capture of the important railway junction of Stanislaw, Galicia, Gen. Letchitzky is pressing with unabated vigor the movement to turn the right flank of the army of Gen. von Bothmer. Halicz, sixteen miles north of Stanislaw, appears likely to fall before the Russians in the near future.

The Austrians are falling back on this point, pursued closely by Russian cavalry, which is giving the Teutonic forces no time to reform their disordered ranks and prepare to make a serious stand.

Halicz Is Real Key.

Halicz always has been regarded as the main key to Lemberg. Once the Russians are in possession of that town they will have before them no natural obstacles, and will have plenty of good roads to Lemberg.

The capture of Monastyrzyska, ten miles north of Stanislaw, by Gen. Scherbachoff, who threw his troops across the Zlota Lipa to co-operate with the forces of Gen. Letchitzky on the right bank of the Dniester, south of Mariampol, broadens the line of attack. The wedge is being driven relentlessly back to the German Tarnopol position, and promises to put this Austrian force in a sack from which it will find it difficult to extricate itself.

Fierce battles are progressing along the Stokhod, with varying success. The counter offensive attempted by the Germans north of the Kovel-Sarny railway station to break the advance of the Russians, who in turn have assumed the offensive in the vicinity of Lubaszew, forty miles south of Pinsk.

Russ Official Report.

The Russian communication of tonight reads: "The day in celebration of the birthday of the heir to the imperial throne, the Grand Duke Alexis Nikolaevich, by a fortunate coincidence, happened on the same time as the battle of the Stokhod. The Russian army, the enemy erected last winter from the Pripiet river to the Rumanian frontier."

"Today, yielding to the vigorous and determined efforts during the last seven weeks by the gallant troops under Gen. Letchitzky, the German forces, under the leadership of Gen. Brusiloff, the villages of Glizki, Vorobievsk, Cebakov, and the village of Sakharoff, which the whole line of the River Stripa, met the same fate."

"The whole region of the main enemy winter positions before Tarnopol and Bucacz, pressed by us on both banks, fell into our hands. Further, the gallant troops under Gen. Letchitzky captured Nadworna (south of Stanislaw) and the village of Pitkov, and then crossed the River Bystritsa at Solotvina."

Berlin View of Fighting.

BERLIN, August 12, via London.—The official statement regarding operations on the eastern front says: "Front of Archduke Charles Francis—Lively fighting was still in progress south of Zalozec last night. Otherwise no infantry activity developed north of the Carpathians. The movements we have initiated are being carried out in accordance with our plans."